

RULED BY THE MOB

Brussels in the Hands of the Socialists.

MAYOR BULS NEARLY KILLED

Mounted Police Exchange Buls Into the Streets—Troops Called Out.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—Reports from all points in Belgium indicate that the strike is spreading steadily and that the temper of the strikers is growing worse. In this city this afternoon thousands of workmen held a meeting outside of the city limits to denounce the proclamation of Mayor Buls prohibiting public demonstrations in favor of universal suffrage.

Violence, the extreme socialist leader, made an incendiary speech, in which he applied the most obnoxious epithets to M. Buls. The crowd became uproarious, shouting for revenge upon the mayor. The police ordered the crowd to disperse. The workmen answered with jeers. The police fired their revolvers and advanced toward the strikers. Some of the crowd fired revolvers and a few threw stones, but the rest retreated, without showing of fight, toward the city. Nobody was injured.

Mayor Buls was walking home on the avenue about one hour later when some 150 socialists, returning from the meeting, came down the street. They booed and jeered him but allowed him to pass.

CHARGED BY POLICE.

After he had left the mob about fifty paces behind him three men ran out and one of them struck him a heavy blow with a stick on the head. As Buls turned he received another blow on the back of the neck. He fell bleeding and unconscious to the pavement. The police were summoned and charged the mob and after a fight dispersed them. Two of the crowd were arrested but it has not been ascertained whether or not they are of the three who attacked the mayor. Mayor Buls recovered consciousness.

This evening turbulent crowds have fought the police in several districts of the country. In the Rue de la Bievre near the Maison du Peuple the mob became so threatening that mounted police charged them with drawn swords. The rioters threw jars of Greek fire repeated volleys of stones against the police. Many of the mob were cut or trampled upon. Twelve were arrested. Several policemen were bruised.

The city is as if in a state of siege. All places of amusement are deserted. The police and the rioters have streets to themselves.

A dispatch from Mons says that the rioters have had possession of many streets there since early in the afternoon. Reinforcements of soldiers have been sent from this city.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Awful Fight Between Hungarians and Italian Miners Saturday.

HAZELTON, Pa., April 16.—The trouble which has been brewing between the Hungarians and Italians of Millersville and vicinity for some time broke out last night in a bloody battle. As a result two men are dead, two missing—supposed to be dying at the bottom of a mine hole—and three others seriously injured. About 10 o'clock last night a party of four Hungarians were coming into Hazelton. They were carrying a pole about half way down Fisher's hill when they were attacked by eleven Italians. The latter instantly opened fire. The firing was a signal for a concerted attack on the part of the Italians who seemed to swarm from the woods on every side. About 250 yards further down a half dozen other Hungarians were at the school house and on the Hazelton road near by other Hungarians were met. The fight that ensued was terrific. The Hungarians, who never go on the road at night unarmed, after the first onslaught, prepared to defend themselves and a volley of bullets into the attacking Italians caused them to check them for a moment. It was only for a moment, however, as the next instant they closed in upon their adversaries and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Italian strikers playing havoc with the Hungarians. The latter were outnumbered largely and becoming disheartened broke and fled precipitately. The yelling of the victorious Italians echoed through the mountains and soon attracted a number of villagers to the scene. At each point of attack injured men were found lying on the ground, groaning from wounds. Joseph Christie and Michael Morentz were picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital in this city. Christie was shot in the right shoulder; Morentz had his skull fractured and died in the hospital.

Minute Bertz was shot in the mouth, the ball coming out of the back of his neck. He was taken to Hollywood, where he died shortly afterwards. Another man who was engaged in the battle, known as "No. 88," is missing. His hat was found on the edge of a deep mine hole later. He is supposed to be at the bottom of the hole. Another Hungarian is also missing and he is supposed to have met the same fate. In the several boarding houses in Hazelton, Lattimer and Hollywood there are a number of wounded men, but it is impossible to obtain the exact result of their injuries or their names.

BECAUSE OF HIS CREED.

Young Seligman Was Blockaded by the Union League Club.

New York, April 16.—There has been much talk here about the blackbailing of Theodore Seligman at the Union League club. When the result of the vote was announced the young man's father, Josiah Seligman, the banker, at once resigned. His resignation, however, was not accepted. Mr. Seligman said: "My son feels bad about it because it will grieve his mother. While I am sorely tried myself, I do not wish to say anything that would appear unkind."

ON THE WAVES CREST

The Fleet at Hampton Roads in Gala Attire.

FRANCE AND ITALY ARRIVE

The Russian Commander Boards the Jean Bart Before an American Officer, a Significant Act.

THE SHIPMEN ON THE STRIKE ORDERED TO GO OUT TODAY.

DENVER, April 16.—A strike of all the shipmen in the Union Pacific railway system will take place at noon tomorrow unless the orders issued from Omaha today are withdrawn. A meeting of the shipmen in Denver was held today and the conservative element, those who oppose a strike, won and a request was sent to the officers of the order at Omaha to have the strike delayed until a committee could reach there from this city. The trouble is said to be a long standing. Some time ago the officers of the road signed an agreement with the men that no more men would be put at work until the time had been raised from eight to nine hours a day. It is now claimed that the company has been putting on additional men on the eight hour scale. As this is a violation of the agreement the strike is ordered. Great secrecy has been maintained and it is hard to learn any details of the trouble, but there seems little doubt that the strike will occur. Several hundred men will go out in this city and Cheyenne, as well as the hundreds employed at Omaha and other points.

WRECKED THE BANK.

A Nashville Bank Cashier Stole \$40,000 of the Capital.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—There was a sensation caused today by the report that John Schardt, cashier of the Mechanics Bank and Trust company, was short in his accounts. Investigation proved that the story was true and that the shortage will break the bank. Schardt has confessed that he is \$40,000 short and assigned to the bank his real estate and insurance, amounting to \$60,000. The directors have been preparing an assignment, which will be recorded as soon as completed. The deposits amount to \$175,000. The guarantee company of North America is on Schardt's bond for \$20,000 and the bank is insured for \$100,000. The directors have been preparing an assignment, which will be recorded as soon as completed. The deposits amount to \$175,000. The guarantee company of North America is on Schardt's bond for \$20,000 and the bank is insured for \$100,000. The directors have been preparing an assignment, which will be recorded as soon as completed. The deposits amount to \$175,000. The guarantee company of North America is on Schardt's bond for \$20,000 and the bank is insured for \$100,000.

DIED IN FEVER.

Four Doctors Were Unable to Save Max Ehrman.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 16.—There was a striking similarity in the deaths of Col. E. F. Shepard of New York and Max Ehrman of this city yesterday. Ehrman was a wealthy German coal dealer of a prominent family. He was troubled with an intestinal obstruction and it was decided that he must submit to a difficult surgical operation, although otherwise in good health. He was placed on an operating table at his house and four doctors were present. Either was administered an anesthetic and he began to sink. The operation was suspended, but in a short time he was dead. His family is greatly shocked. The doctors say not more than half a dram of ether was administered.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

After Years Past a Modern Cain Confesses His Crime.

LEMA, Ohio, April 16.—Several years ago the body of John Sigley was found at Okeola with the throat cut and a knife clamped in his hand. Sigley had been dead six weeks when the body was found, and although there were some suspicious circumstances in connection with the case, the coroner's jury after a long and careful investigation brought in a verdict of suicide. This morning a brother of Sigley's made a death bed confession to the effect that the supposed suicide was a murder and that he committed the deed himself.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

It Kills a Woman and Two Children in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—A singularly fatal lightning stroke struck the house of Matthew Boylan, near Somerville, Fayette county, yesterday. Boylan, his wife and two children were around the fire. The coroner's jury after a long and careful investigation brought in a verdict of suicide. This morning a brother of Sigley's made a death bed confession to the effect that the supposed suicide was a murder and that he committed the deed himself.

STADIUM BURNED.

The Beautiful German Play House in Milwaukee Ruined.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 16.—A fire started in the Stadt theater building on Okeola and East Water streets at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and before the flames were extinguished the building and its contents were consumed to the extent of \$30,000. There are several conjectures as to the origin of the fire, but nothing definite has been learned. This morning's alarm was the fifth from this theater within three weeks.

Manager Shaw an Embassador.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—E. E. Shaw, who for the past two years has occupied the position of manager of the Farwell house at Haled and Adams street, is anxiously sought after by the proprietors of the hotel and the police. He is wanted on the charge of embezzling a considerable sum of money, the exact amount of which is not yet definitely known. Shaw came to this city with references from business men in Providence, R. I.

TO EQUALIZE RICE LAWS.

PITTSBURGH, April 16.—A new and ultra law and order society has begun work here. It is composed of business men who are bent upon equalizing the effects of antiquated blue laws, making them effective against capital. It is securing evidence against the stockholders and other corporations, against directors of funerals, against street car companies, etc.

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The Fleet at Hampton Roads in Gala Attire.

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THE SHIPMEN ON THE STRIKE ORDERED TO GO OUT TODAY.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, Va., April 16.—The broad green, white and red barge, with a snowy crown on a scarlet shield of the flag of Italy, and the tri-color of France float today over the white-capped waves which restlessly rise and fall in Hampton Roads. The new foreign vessels have arrived—the Giovanni Bausman and the Jean Bart, making seventeen men of war now in the harbor. All this afternoon and until the setting sun caused the shadows of the protruding masts to fall like dark index fingers against the dazzling sides of the ships, a brilliant picture was presented. The launches and cutters of the vessels, each displaying the showy colors of its nationality, sped to and fro across the waters, carrying lively parties to the men-of-war and back again. The golden sunlight was unbroken by a cloud. The air was so wonderfully transparent that the glint of the brass work upon the distant Atlantic showed like a star point in the heavens. The sky was blue and the water blue still, with each vessel created with a fiery red or soft green daintly as the fur which encircles a woman's opera cloak. The excursion boats, thronged with spectators of the scene, were moving monuments of flags. A score of yachts, with signals and pennants as varied as a kaleidoscope, added to the beauty of their graceful forms and widespread sails.

THE ITALIAN SHIP.

The Giovanni Bausman was sighted early this morning, but not too early for the usual burning of powder. She is not a stranger to American waters, having participated in the last review in New York, but her arrival was nevertheless the occasion for much ceremony. She came to anchor in the vicinity of the American flag, and the Russian flag from the wharf, and after she had flung the United States flag at the mainmast and saluted it with twenty-one guns, which was answered from the fort, an officer of the Baltimore went on board of her with all ceremony.

Ever the formality of Bausman's reception had been concluded, the quartermaster on the bridge of the Philadelphia cast his weather eye over toward the wide stretch of water between the capes and sighted another man of war inward bound. Unlike the Russian ships she had no topmasts or gun masts, and no delicate tracery of rigging. As the steamed nearer the French ensign on her stern told her nationality, and the vicious looking ram which extended from her prow proclaimed her name, the Jean Bart, a formidable armored cruiser added to the French navy within the last five years.

SALUTES THE STAR AND STRIPES.

As the cruiser moved slowly down to her anchorage, with scarce a ripple breaking from either side of her long and slender nose, the scene presented a striking, although a sombre picture. Through her open ports were conspicuous at the broadside five and six-inch guns, each weapon surrounded by its appropriate crew. The huge cylinders of steel which surmounted the long muzzles of her rapid firing guns. With equal interest the men upon the United States vessels gazed upon the war-like stranger, and the marine, who paraded the deck in the stern deck of the Italian, presented arms.

Splash and rattle went the anchor to the bottom. The same instant the glorious stars and stripes were run up, while underneath the big guns honored the flag with an international salute of respect. The echo of the firing had not died away when a reverberating boom from the distant fort thundered back a recognition and a welcome.

Just at this instant the officers of the Bart ran to the side to gaze curiously upon a strange craft that had come up unbidden behind them and was silently gliding by. It was a whaleback, common enough on the lakes, but decidedly unique in the Frenchmen's eyes.

RUSSIA WELCOMES FRANCE.

While they were still lost in wonder at the unique specimen of naval architecture, a significant incident happened. Even while the Frenchman's guns were paying their loud tribute to the American flag, the captain of the General Admiral stepped into his rig and started rapidly as four ours could carry him towards the new arrival, reaching the latter's side while the boarding officer from the Baltimore was still some distance away and being received with due honors. There is a general impression among naval officers that the ostentatious haste of the Russian to welcome the latest arrival was meant to emphasize the friendly relations which Russia desires to cultivate with France.

Admiral Walker, however, in speaking to your correspondent of the incident, was not disposed to regard it in this light, and said that any vessel could thus formally welcome another, there being no established rule of precedence. At the same time, there is a feeling that under the circumstances, when the foreign ships are here by an invitation from the United States government to participate in a celebration, it would have been more courteous to have allowed the American officer to have boarded the Frenchman first.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

This Italian did, her gig standing off until the little steam launch from the Baltimore was alongside the landing stage of the Jean Bart. Although the Philadelphia is the flagship, the Baltimore is the guard boat today, and so was one of her officers, Lieut. E. C. Colver, who, in all the glory of a Sir Joseph Porter, came over the bright blue sea to tender to the French captain the compliments of Admiral Gherardi.

"We have had an uneventful voyage," said the officer of the deck. "We left Tientsin on March 25, and sailed with moderate speed in Hampton Roads, stopping only at Tangiers and the Azores for a couple of days. The only other incidents of the day were the reporting for duty of the young Danish lieutenant who is to serve for staff duty under Admiral Walker, and

HIS THRONE IS WEAK

A Revolution May Make Belgium a Republic.

IS KING LEOPOLD'S FEAR

In That Event Germany Would Occupy the Country and Europe Would Have a Bloody War.

CAUSED BY THE Czar.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The probable reason for the hitherto unexplained delay in the exchange of the ratification of the extradition treaty recently concluded with Russia, became known today. The treaty was ratified by the senate of the United States with an amendment, limiting the section relating to political crimes, shortly before the close of the last session. The exchange of ratifications was to take place at St. Petersburg, and the exchange copy for the United States, with instructions and authority to Minister White to effect the exchange, was forwarded some weeks ago. The announcement of the amendment, however, was expected long before the close of March, and the delay has been to considerable speculation. This went so far as to organize a rumor from Berlin that President Cleveland had instructed Minister White to withhold the exchange copy from the Russian minister, and at the state department. It is learned today that the delay in making the exchange was doubtless due to the absence of the czar from St. Petersburg. He is visiting his second son, George, who, on account of pulmonary weakness, is confined to the palace, and the czar had not seen him for some months, and in company with his family went to pass the Russian Easter week with the invalid. He is at a great distance from St. Petersburg and means of communication are not so good, and the courier being the most rapid, it is believed, however, that the czar's authentication of the Russian copy of the treaty is now in St. Petersburg, and that the formality of exchange will soon be effected. The copy for the czar's signature left St. Petersburg on March 5 and should have reached by this date. It may be, though, that the czar did not transact any business last week, and if that should be so, a further delay of some days may ensue before the exchange actually takes place. It is of interest to note that the czar's ratification of the treaty of extradition with France, which was ratified at about the same time, although the American copy has been in Paris for some weeks.

COALING STATION ACQUIRED.

Ecuador Makes the United States an Important Concession.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There is excellent authority for stating that the United States government has concluded a treaty with the government of Ecuador by which the United States is given the right to acquire a coaling station on the Galapagos islands, a position of vantage in the Pacific ocean, and so situated as to be of vast importance to naval vessels. This important concession is the result of negotiations that have been carried on for some time between Rowland B. Heber, the United States minister to Ecuador, and the Ecuadorian department of foreign affairs. The treaty, it is said, was signed some time last month and immediately forwarded to Washington. It is believed that it was sent to the senate this week, and is now waiting for action by that body. It is probable that the recent trouble with Chili was a factor in inducing the selection of the Galapagos islands, situated as they are on the west coast and within three or four days' sail of any Chilean port. The United States has long been anxious to acquire a coaling station at Honolulu. It was determined by the state department that the Galapagos islands possessed all the qualifications for a coaling station that the United States desired. The islands are situated in a strategic position, and are well supplied with all conditions and is now maintaining a station at Honolulu. It was determined by the state department that the Galapagos islands possessed all the qualifications for a coaling station that the United States desired. The islands are situated in a strategic position, and are well supplied with all conditions and is now maintaining a station at Honolulu. It was determined by the state department that the Galapagos islands possessed all the qualifications for a coaling station that the United States desired. The islands are situated in a strategic position, and are well supplied with all conditions and is now maintaining a station at Honolulu.

STANDING BILL WON'T SIGN.

GUTHRIE, O. T. April 16.—The Cherokee commission has been at Ponca for the last week trying to make a treaty with Standing Bull. The latter and his 20 followers refuse to negotiate. This reservation will not open with the rest of the land.

JUDGE ORTON DEAD.

BOSTON, April 16.—Benjamin Orton of Rome, N. Y., aged 83, died suddenly this morning. At one time he was a circuit judge at Hamilton, Ind. He was the father of H. D. Orton, the celebrated mathematician.

LEGAL HOLIDAY IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., April 16.—The senate yesterday passed the bill making Labor day a legal holiday.

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BRUSSELS, April 16.—The method followed in the reichstag last week in enforcing the rules of procedure in the case of the Jew-baiter, Ahlwardt, will confirm the followers in their belief that the house wants to throw aside the accusations without hearing them. Many members regret that rope enough was not given Ahlwardt, as soon as the reichstag resumed its sitting, after the Easter recess, to hang himself. The intensity of the public excitement was abundantly evinced when the house met on Thursday when Ahlwardt, according to his promise, was to submit the proofs of official corruption. The galleries were packed with eager listeners. Yesterday there was a repetition of the scene, but as Ahlwardt could not obtain a sufficient number of votes to carry a motion for the appointment of a committee to examine his documents, they were doomed to disappointment. In the face of the ferment that Ahlwardt had caused, the president of the reichstag would have shown better tact if he had less rigidly followed the rules of procedure, which, in this case, froze Ahlwardt out. At a meeting of his supporters held subsequent to this incident in the reichstag, Ahlwardt seized the occasion to declare that he was deterred both from producing the documents and from speaking because certain members of the government feared the disclosures he could make. He further said that leading members of the house were jealous of his growing influence, and concurred in the conspiracy of silence organized against him.

AHLWARDT'S TEMPORARY GAIN.

The facts of the incident in consequence are that on Thursday Ahlwardt applied the president of the reichstag of his intention to lay the documents on the table and to make a speech explaining them before the house proceeded to the order of the day. He further declared that the papers should not be referred to the permanent committee, but to a special committee of twenty-one, in which the socialists, anti-semites, should be fully represented. Before the house resumed business yesterday the senators, or permanent committee, advised President von Levetzow to direct Ahlwardt to his committee, and that he should speak, leaving the house to decide upon their reference to a committee. When the president entered Ahlwardt handed him a copy of the declaration he wanted to make in producing the papers. Ahlwardt was advised regarding the decision of the permanent committee, and he thereupon refused to proceed. Whether or not he knew that the course he proposed to take was certain to lead him to a collision with the rules of procedure, the result is a temporary advantage to him. He has now some time longer pose as the possessor of damning evidence against past and present ministers. Those who profess to have seen the documents say they are nothing but fraud on the part of the invalid, the expelled charges that the documents were furnished the army by the Hebrew firm of Loewe & Co., etc. With a view of clearing up and ending the scandal Herr Hebel and other socialists have assented to giving Ahlwardt fifteen supporters required for a formal motion introducing the papers.

FAVOR MIQUEL'S SCHEME.

The bill of Dr. Miquel, Prussian finance minister, altering the incidence of direct taxation on real property finally passed the lower house of the Prussian diet yesterday. It is a complicated measure, and it is closely linked with the Prussian electoral reform bill, both being the results of a compromise effected by Dr. Miquel between the conservatives and centrists. Both chambers of the landtag are gratified with the proposals which give the landlord interests advantages which were not dreamed of under the Bismarck regime. Minor objections were put aside in order to get the bill passed before the dissolution of the reichstag brings a grand political crisis, on issue which it is impossible to foresee. By the passage of the bill Dr. Miquel definitely secures the friendship of the conservatives and some centrists support at the sacrifice of his old liberal allies.

BELGIAN REVOLUTION PROBABLE.

Events in Belgium are giving the foreign office here greater anxiety than the Serbian coup d'etat, though it is known to have been hatched in Paris in the Russian interest. An armed conflict over the popular demand for a revision of the Belgian constitution resulting in revolution and the placing in power of allies of France, is so within the bounds of probability that French papers are already indulging in surmises as to what Germany would do in the event of the monarchy in Belgium being submerged. Reports are credited in some French organs that a compact between Emperor William and King Leopold arranged for the German occupation of Belgium within a day, if a revolution threatens to overthrow the king. Those reports are considered here as nonsense. What ever internal convulsions may occur in Belgium it is the official opinion here that Germany will absolutely hold aloof. France comes at assisting a revolution.

WITH REGARD TO SERBIA.

The French government did not inspire the coup d'etat it was concerted under its knowledge. Ten days ago M. Dokitch, who is now King Alexander's prime minister, visited ex King Milan in Paris, and with him planned the coup which the boy king executed under instructions from his father, Milan.

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

The ex-king telegraphed M. Dokitch last night congratulating him upon the successful issue of the plan. The event has importance as a possible factor in early disturbances in the Balkan frontier, which will involve the attention of Germany and Austria, the chief nations of the deathbed. Some inkling of the coup appears to have reached M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian prime minister, before his recent audience with Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna. According to some official advices from the Austrian capital, the emperor, dur-

TO RUIN A NATION

En-Senator Dares Tells of Treason in Washington.

AT LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION

Some Interesting Circumstances Relating to the Speeches of the Congressmen.

PROTESTANTS, R. I., April 16.—The regular monthly meeting of the Commercial club was held at the Harrington hotel last night. The topic of discussion was "Washington the Winter Before the Inauguration of Lincoln."

The special guests of the evening were ex-United States Senator Henry L. Dawes of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Charles Carlton Coffin of Boston and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Clark, bishop of Rhode Island, all of whom spoke. Senator Dawes, in the course of his speech, said: "That winter the atmosphere was surcharged with everything calculated to stir the human heart. I myself, a member of a committee known as the emergency committee, it was the belief of the loyal citizens of the country that Lincoln would not be inaugurated if it could be prevented by fair means or foul."

REMEMBERS OF DISTURBANCE IN THE CABINET.

"Remembers of disturbance in the cabinet of Buchanan came to the knowledge of the emergency committee, and Mr. Black assumed his position. I don't believe that the president and part of the cabinet were disloyal, but they were timid. It was their policy to preserve things as one could possibly until Lincoln's disloyalty of the cabinet were bent on overthrowing the government."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S EMBASSY.

"We received communications written by members of the cabinet telling of attempts to cause the overthrow of the government. One of these communications told us that Mr. Floyd had been charged with treason in the cabinet. He was called before us and was questioned. He disappeared the next day and was never seen in Washington again. We were told that the Pensacola navy yard had been surrendered. We called on the secretary of war and asked him about it. He said he did not wish to see blockaded."

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA WENT THROUGH THE FORM OF WITHDRAWING FROM THE GOVERNMENT SHORTLY AFTER THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN, AND THEN SENT UP AN EMBASSY TO WASHINGTON AND THEN BOASTED THE FLAG OF A FOREIGN NATION. WE SUMMONED THE EMBASSY AND ASKED THEM TO REMAIN. A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE TOLD US THAT THE EMBASSY WAS COMPOSED OF MEN WHO WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE TO US OR OBLIGED TO OBEY OUR SUMMONS. HE BECAME ANGRY WHEN QUESTIONED AND WENT AWAY, BUT THE EMBASSY CONTINUED UNTIL THE FIRING ON FORT SUMTER. ONE NIGHT IT DISAPPEARED, AND DID NOT EVEN PAY THE RENT OF ITS HOUSE."

HICKS WAS LOYAL.

The great effort of the whole winter on the part of the dialylogues was to get possession of the Capitol, so that they might be the government de facto. The great obstruction to their designs was the loyalty of the governor of Maryland. The dialylogues tried to prevail on Governor Hicks to call the legislature together. If he had done that they would have achieved their ends. This conspiracy passed over, but it was feared that the counting of the electoral votes would be prevented and Lincoln would be elected. The votes were in the custody of John C. Breckinridge, vice president.

IN ORDER TO SECURE THE FORMAL DECLARATION THAT LINCOLN WAS LEGALLY ELECTED, THERE WERE EMPLOYED SEVERAL HUNDRED POLICE OFFICERS NOTHING WORTHY TO PROTECT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MEN MR. BRECKINRIDGE MARCHED TO THE CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE AND THEN VOTES WERE COUNTED. HIS FEELINGS WERE WITH THE SOUTH, BUT HE WAS A MAN OF SUCH HONOR THAT HE WOULD NOT BETRAY HIS TRUST."

WILL SALUTE GRANT'S TOMB.

It is impossible for the Naval Review on Pass St.

New York, April 16.—The following letter, under date of April 15, has been received by Gen. Charles H. T. Collins from Secretary of the Army Herbert: "Sir—Replying to your letter of April 3, I have to inform you that with the exception of the Dolphin, the ships of the naval review fleet will be at anchor on April 27, the day of the review, and the head of the line will be at least a mile distant from the city. It will not be practicable to move the fleet by the park, as such a movement will interfere with commerce in a part of the river, not planned during that day, under the control of this department. I am desirous of doing what I can to comply with your request, and have ordered Rear Admiral Gherardi, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, to proceed with his flag ship, the Philadelphia, as soon as the review is over and the president has landed, to a position opposite the tomb of the late General Grant and there fire a salute of twenty-one guns in respect of his memory."

LONG ELECTRIC ROAD.

Cleveland Capitalists Strive Together Pennsylvania Through.

CLEVELAND, April 16.—Cleveland capitalists, headed by Albert Johnson, have formed a stock company and obtained a 100 years' charter to build an electric railroad connecting twelve eastern Pennsylvania towns. The route in the circuit will be Allentown, Pottsville, West Catasque, Catasque, Bethlehem, Coopers, North Bethlehem, Anytown, South Bethlehem, West Bethlehem, Bethlehem and Easton. The railroad will run through the principal streets of each place and will, through a large portion of its length, be a double track line.

VICTORIA'S GOLFING ENTERTAINMENT.

LONDON, April 16.—Cardinal Logan received in Belfast today the students of the clergy, professors and students of St. Malach's Roman college. In replying he condemned the queen's colleges in Ireland and Dublin university as godless institutions, dangerous to the faith of the catholic students. Irish catholics, he said, had long been fighting for their rights in educational matters and never would be satisfied until they enjoyed perfect equality with other denominations.

METHODISTS AGAINST SUNDAY RULE.

LONDON, April 16.—More than 200 Methodist ministers in Ireland have signed an appeal to ministers in England to oppose home rule both on religious and commercial grounds.

ECLIPSE AT MADRID.

MADRID, April 16.—The eclipse of the sun was clearly visible from this city to day.